New combinations and synonymies in the Australian Graphidaceae

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Abstract

Species of the Australian Graphidaceae have been re-allocated to the genera proposed in a recent revision of the family. Forty-one new combinations are made, a new name, *Graphis elixiana*, is published, and the following synonymics are proposed: *Diorygma erythrellum* replaces *Graphina atramontana*; *Graphis leucoparypha* replaces *G. turgidula* var. *norstictica*; *Hemithecium chlorocarpoides* replaces *Graphina repleta* var. *nonospora*; *Hemithecium chrysenteron* replaces *Graphina repleta*; *Leiorreuma hypomelaenum* replaces *Phaeographis necopinata*; *Phaeographis lindigiana* replaces *Phaeographis pseudomelana*, and *Platygranume pudica* replaces *Phaeographina echinocarpica*. Keys to the genera and species in Australia are given.

Introduction

The lichen family Graphidaceae has recently been rearranged, with new genera described, some older genera resurrected and existing genera revised (Staiger & Kalb 1999; Staiger 2002; Kalb, Staiger & Elix 2004). This re-arrangement necessitates a number of name changes, new combinations and new synonymies in the Australian Graphidaceae which are listed below, together with keys to the taxa in each genus.

As a result of this revision, the following genera are now known from Australia:

Acanthothecis Clem., Carbacauthographis Staiger & Kalb (new), Diorygma Eschw., Dyplolabia A. Massal., Fissurina Fée, Glyphis Ach., Graphis Adans. (revised), Hemithecium Trevis., Leiorreuma Eschw., Phaeographis Müll. Arg. (revised), Platygramme Fée, Platythecium Staiger (new), Sarcographa Fée, Sarcographina Müll. Arg., Thalloloma Trevis., Thecaria Fée. The genus Phaeographina Müll. Arg. has also been revised but there are now no Australian taxa in the revised genus.

The genus *Gymnographa* Müll. Arg. is rejected as it is based on an old specimen of *Phaeographis eludens* (Stirt.) Shirley with degenerate ascospores; consequently the genus *Sarcographina* Müll. Arg., which had been reduced to synonymy with *Gymnographa*, is retained.

Many specimens, including a large number of type specimens, were examined in detail, some for the first time, in the course of this revision of the Graphidaceae (Staiger 2002); the majority were from one collector and biased in favour of South

American material but few Australian specimens were examined. Consequently, the circumscription of the genera fits the specimens examined and some of the combinations made below must be regarded as tentative until the revised genera are better defined.

New synonymies and new reports

In addition to the synonymies recently described (Archer 2004, 2005), the following synonyms are reported.

Graphina atraniontana A.W. Archer is morphologically indistinguishable from Diorygma erythrellum (Mont.) Kalb, Staiger & Elix and the two species are considered to be synonymous.

Graphina pertenella (Stirt.) Shirley and Graphina laevigata (Müll. Arg.) A.W. Archer possess the same chemistry and similar ascospores and differ only in the degree to which the lirellae are open. The two species are considered to be synonymous and are here combined under the earlier name and transferred to the genus *Platythecium* as *P. pertenellum*.

The ascospores in *Graphina repleta* (Stirt.) Shirley are usually hyaline, with some gradually becoming pale brown, but all give a red-brown colour with iodine, in contrast to the hyaline ascospores present in other *Graphina* species which usually give a blue or blue-violet colour. Stirton reported the ascospores to react brownish blue "sporae caerulo-infuscatae" (Stirton 1881). This colour reaction of the ascospores with iodine, the pale reddish-brown exciple and the presence of stictic acid are identical to those of *Hemithecium chryseuteron* (Mont.) Trevis.; the two species are here reduced to synonymy. Similarly, *Graphina repleta* var. *monospora* A.W. Archer, with larger ascospores, is identical with *Hemithecium chlorocarpoides* (Nyl.) Staiger, a species originally described from Java and recently reported from Australia (Staiger 2002). The two *Hemithecium* species differ only in the size of the ascospores and may be synonymous (Staiger *op. cit.*).

Phaeographina echinocarpica A.W. Archer & Elix is a later name for *Platygramme pudica* (Mont. & Bosch) M. Nakan. & Kashiw (Nakanishi et al. 2003). The chemistry of the latter species was originally reported as'an unknown substance' (Nakanishi 1977) but the compound was recently identified as echinocarpic acid (Nakanishi et al. 2003) so *P. pudica* is identical to *P. echinocarpica*.

The morphology and chemistry of *Phaeographis necopinata* A.W. Archer & Elix are identical to those of *Leiorrenma hypomelaenum* (Müll. Arg.) Staiger, recently reported from Australia. Both contain the uncommon hypostictic acid as the major lichen compound.

Phaeographis pseudomelana Müll. Arg. is indistinguishable from Phaeographis lindigiana Müll. Arg., recently reported from Australia.

In addition, the following species in the Graphidaceae have recently been reported from Australia:

Phaeographis brasiliensis (A.Massal.) Kalb & Matthes-Leicht, P. hyponielaena Müll. Arg., P. lindigiana Müll. Arg., P. lobata (Eschw.) Müll. Arg. and P. platycarpa Müll. Arg.

(Kalb 2001) and Hemithecium chlorocarpoides (Nyl.) Staiger [Phaeographina chlorocarpoides (Nyl.) Zahlbr.] (Staiger 2002).

The key to the genera is adapted from Staiger (op. cit., pp. 62-67) with genera not found in Australia omitted. Detailed descriptions of the genera are also given in Staiger (op. cit.).

Key to genera of Graphidaceae in Australia

1a. 1b.	Exciple with distinctly carbonised areas
2a. 2b.	Mature ascospores hyaline, I+ blue or blue-violet, or I-ve
3a. 3b.	Lirellae with white powdery cover containing lecanoric acid (C+ red) <i>Dyplolabia</i> Lirellae lacking a white powdery cover, or, if present, lacking lecanoric acid (C-ve) 4
4a. 4b.	Hymenia in well-developed carbonised stromata; discs open, brownish granular <i>Glyphis</i> Hymenia not in well-developed carbonised stromata; discs closed or, if open, not brownish granular
5a. 5b.	Labia or exciple divergent; discs visible in surface view
6a. 6b.	Carbonisation restricted to the base of the exciple, lateral exciple poorly developed; ascospores 20 µm long; testacein A and/or B present
7a. 7b.	Labia carbonised, often completely, and convergent, with a thalline cover or a white pruinose layer; ascospores I- or I+ weak violet
8a. 8b.	Lirellae fissurine, apically or laterally carbonised; ascospores ovoid-ellipsoid, 4-locular or muriform, with or without halo
9a. 9b.	Carbonised exciple and excipular labia usually well-developed
10a. 10b.	Hypothecium becoming carbonised with age, giving a thick carbonised base
11a. 11b.	Lirellae embedded in stromata [raised, paler, whitish areas]
12a. 12b.	Ascospores septate with lenticular locules
13a. 13b.	Proper margin and lateral exciple well-developed, discs open, ± sunken, red or white pruinose [ascospores in known species muriform]

14a.	Proper margins well-developed, convergent, apices wedge-shaped and carbonised, or laterally carbonised; disc sunken and white- or greyish white pruinose; ascocarps large and
14b.	Proper margins poorly developed and weakly carbonised, ± brown, divergent or well-developed but discs not concealed and not pruinose
15a. 15b.	Ascospores brown
16a.	Labia well-developed, convergent, sulcate, disc not visible [stictic acid]
16b.	Labia poorly developed, no sulcate, not convergent; discs ± open but narrow or margins well-developed and slightly striate; discs visible and distinctly open
17a.	Ascospores ovoid, $<$ 20 μ m long, 4×1 –2 -locular, discs open, brownish black, epruinose
17b.	Ascospores elongate, $> 20 \mu m long$, $> 4 \times I-2$ -locular; if ascospores ovoid, then discs not brownish black and epruinose
18a. 18b.	Paraphysis tips warty
19a.	Ascospores ovoid or globose, ± halonate; lirellae fissurine; exciples and margins poorly developed
19b.	Ascospores elongate; lirellae not fissurine
20a. 20b.	Labia well-developed, crenate, convergent; disc slit-like, not visible, completely concealed by margins; apothecia raised from thallus
21a. 21b.	Ascospores ovoid, 4 -locular or muriform ± halonate
22a. 22b:	Apothecia fissurine; thalline margins project over disc; ascospores ovoid \pm halonate, I+ weak blue or I –ve, rarely 1+ blue violet
23a. 23b.	Ascospores small, < 20 μm long, 4–5 \times 1–2-locular
24a.	Discs open, sometimes ± narrow, brown or reddish; paraphysis tips brown, granular nor
24b.	Discs open, distinctly white pruinose; norstictic or stictic acids may be present
	Keys to species of Graphidaceae in Australia
	Acanthothecis
la.	Thallus saxicolous; ascospores 19–22 µm long, 4-locular [in Australian specimen]
1b.	Thallus corticolous; ascospores muriform 2
2a. 2b.	Ascospores 20–30 µm long; norstictic acid present

Carbacanthographis

1a.	Exciple laterally carbonised; ascospores 12–17 μ m long, 4–5 \times 2 -locular
1b.	Exciple completely carbonised; ascospores 19–23 μm long, 8 × 1–2 -locular
	Diorygma
1a. 1b.	Ascospores septate with lenticular locules; norstictic acid only present
2a. 2b.	Ascospores 60–90 µm long
3a. 3b.	Ascospores $< 80 \ \mu m \ long$ 4 Ascospores $\ge 80 \ \mu m$ 5
4a. 4b.	Ascospores 30–65 µm long
5a. 5b.	Stictic acid present; ascospores 95–150 µm long
6a. 6b.	Norstictic acid only present; ascospores 80–105 μ m long
7a. 7b.	Protocetraric acid only present; ascospores 95–150 µm long
	Fissurina
1a. 1b.	Thallus saxicolous
	Thallus saxicolous
1b. 2a.	Thallus saxicolous
1b.2a.2b.3a.	Thallus saxicolous
1b.2a.2b.3a.3b.4a.	Thallus saxicolous
1b.2a.2b.3a.3b.4a.4b.5a.	Thallus saxicolous
1b.2a.2b.3a.3b.4a.4b.5a.5b.6a.	Thallus saxicolous
1b. 2a. 2b. 3a. 3b. 4a. 4b. 5a. 5b. 6a. 6b.	Thallus saxicolous

10a.	Lirellae (slit) with thin black margin; ascospores 18–22 μm long
10b.	Eirellae lacking black margins; ascospores 11–20 μm long F. dumastii
	Chaptie
	Glyphis
1a. 1b.	Ascospores septate with lenticular locules, 30–60 µm long, 8–13 -locular <i>G. cicatricosa</i> Ascospores muriform
2a.	Lirellae raised from the thallus; ascospores 30–45 μ m long, 8–10 \times 2–4 -locular
2b.	Lirellae not raised from thallus; ascospores 40–50 μ m long, 12–14 \times 2–5 -locular
	Graphis
1a. 1b.	Ascospores septate with lenticular locules 2 Ascospores muriform 38
2a. 2b.	Lirellae immersed
3a. 3b.	Proper exciple completely carbonised
4a. 4b.	Norstictic acid present; ascospores 30–44 µm long, 8–12 -locular
5a. 5b.	Ascospores 20–25 µm long
6a. 6b.	Proper exciple apically carbonised; lichen compounds absent; ascospores 38–55 µm long, 9–12 -locular
7a.	Lichexanthone and norstictic acid present; ascospores 15-20 μm long, 5-6 -locular
7b.	Stictic acid present
8a. 8b.	Ascospores 50–65 µm long, 10–15 -locular
9a. 9b.	Lirellae open; norstictic acid present
10a.	Proper exciple completely carbonised; ascospores 20–34 μm long, 6–8 -locular
10b.	Proper exciple laterally carbonised
11a. 11b.	Ascospores 28–40 µm long, 8–11 -locular
12a. 12b.	Lirellae sulcate
13a.	Norstictic acid present; proper exciple laterally carbonised; ascospores 60–72 µm long, 10–14 -locular
13b.	Norstictic acid absent

14a. 14b.	Lichen compounds absent
15a.	Proper exciple completely carbonised; ascospores 40–55 µm long, 8–13 -locular
15b.	Proper exciple laterally carbonised
16a. 16b.	Ascospores 36–50 μ m long, 9–14 -locular
17a. 17b.	Lirellae large, conspicuous, predominantly simple, terminally rounded; ascospores 23–35 µm long, 6–8 -locular
18a.	Proper exciple laterally carbonised; ascospores 26–40 µm long, 7–10 -locular
18b.	G. stenotera Proper exciple apically carbonised; ascospores 40–55 μm long, 10–16 -locular
19a. 19b.	Lichen compounds absent
20a. 20b.	Proper exciple completely carbonised
21a. 21b.	Lirellae weakly sulcate; ascospores 62–80 µm long, 13–16 -locular <i>G. longula</i> Lirellae smooth
22a. 22b.	Ascospores 28–42 µm long, 8–11 -locular
23a. 23b.	Proper exciple apically carbonised
24a. 24b.	Lirellae inconspicuous; ascospores 40–60 µm long, 10–12 -locular <i>G. epimelaena</i> Lirellae conspicuous; ascospores 30–40 µm long, 8–10 -locular <i>G. xanthospora</i>
25a. 25b.	Ascospores \geq 50 µm long 26 Ascospores $<$ 50 µm long 27
26a.	Lirellae 1–3 mm long; ascospores 54–70 µm long, 12–16 -locular
26b.	G. stenospora var. deficiens Lirellae short, simple, < 1 mm long; ascospores 50–60 µm long, 12–14 -locular
27a. 27b.	Ascospores 20–30 µm long, 6–8 -locular
28a. 28b.	Norstictic acid present
29a. 29b.	Proper exciple completely, or almost completely, carbonised
30a. 30b.	Lirellae much-branched; ascospores 15–26 µm long, 6–8 -locular

31a. 31b.	Lirellae completely lacking a thalline margin [cf. Opegrapha]; ascospores 30–40 µm long, 8–11 -locular
32a. 32b.	Ascospores 55–85 μm long, 15–20 -locular
33a. 33b.	Lirellae 2–6 mm long; ascospores 25–35 µm long, 8–11 -locular
34a. 34b.	Proper exciple completely carbonised; ascospores 25–35 μm long, 6–9 -locular
35a. 35b.	Protocetraric acid present; proper exciple laterally carbonised; ascospores 25–32 µm long, 8–10 -locular
36a.	Proper exciple laterally carbonised; ascospores 24–33 μm long, 6 -locular
36b.	Proper exciple completely carbonised
37a. 37b.	Ascospores 28–40 μm long, 8–11 -locular
38a. 38b.	Thallus saxicolous
39a.	Proper exciple laterally carbonised; ascospores 70–90 μm long; lichen compounds absent
39b.	Proper exciple completely carbonised; ascospores 40–5 5 μm long; norstictic acid present G. celata G. saxicola
40a.	Carbonised exciple concealed in thalline margin; norstictic or hirtiructic acid present 41
40b.	Carbonised exciple visible; lichen compounds present or absent
41a. 41b.	Exciple completely carbonised; ascospores terminally muriform only
42a. 42b.	Ascospores 85–105 µm long; norstictic acid present
43a. 43b.	Lirellae short and simple, 1–2 mm long
44a. 44b.	Proper exciple completely carbonised; ascospores 95–150 µm long
45a. 45b.	Norstictic and protocetraric acids present; ascospores 115–150 µm long <i>G. lumbschii</i> Lichen compounds absent; ascospores 95–120 µm long <i>G. lumbschii</i> var. <i>deficiens</i>
46a. 46b.	Lichen compounds present; proper exciple laterally carbonised
47a. 47b.	Norstictic acid present 48 Stictic acid present 50

48a. 48b.	Ascospores < 60 µm long 49 Ascospores 100–130 µm long G. subserpentina
49a. 49b.	Lirellae immersed, visible as a thin black line; ascospores 37–50 µm long <i>G. borealis</i> Lirellae conspicuous, black; ascospores 25–35 µm long <i>G. gracilesceus</i>
50a. 50b.	Ascospores 37–50 µm long
51a. 51b.	Proper exciple completely carbonised; ascospores 100–145 µm long, terminally muriform only
52a. 52b.	Ascospores \geq 35 µm long
53a. 53b.	Ascospores 60–80 µm long
54a. 54b.	Lirellae closed; ascospores 2-seriate, 19–23 µm long
	Hemithecium
1a. 1b.	Ascospores septate with lenticular locules, 2 Ascospores muriform 3
2a. 2b.	Lirellae sessile; ascospores 80–95 µm long, 15–24 -locular
3a. 3b.	Lirellae with grooves; stictic acid present
4a. 4b.	Ascospores 50–75 µm long
5a. 5b.	Ascospores 8 per ascus, 35–40 µm long; stictic acid present
6a. 6b.	Ascospores 155–225 μm long
7a. 7b.	Ascospores 80–100 µm long
	Leiorreuma
1a. 1b.	Lichen compounds absent; ascospores 20–33 µm long, 6 -locular L. exaltum Lichen compounds present
2a. 2b.	Stictic or hypostictic acid present
3a. 3b.	Hypostictic acid present; ascospores 25–40 μm long, 7–8 -locular <i>L. hypomelaeunm</i> Stictic acid present; ascospores 25–37 μm long, 8–9 -locular <i>L. melanostalazans</i>

Phaeographis

1a. 1b.	Ascospores muriform Ascospores septate with lenticular locules	
2a. 2b.	Ascospores 1 per ascus, 100–135 μm long; norstictic acid present	
3a. 3b.	Stictic acid present	
4a. 4b.	Ascospores 36–53 μm long, 8–11 \times 2–5 -locular; proper exciple carbonise Ascospores 25–35 μm long, 6–8 \times 2–3 -locular; proper exciple yellow-bro	wn
5a. 5b.	Ascospores 15–18 μm long, 4 × 2 -locular	
6a. 6b.	Ascospores 40–60 μ m long, 10–14 \times 2–3 -locular Ascospores 23–35 μ m long, 6–8 \times 2–3 -locular	
7a. 7b.	Thallus saxicolous; ascospores 4 -locular	
8a. 8b.	Lirellae open, disc visible; ascospores 12–15 μm long	
9a. 9b.	Thallus smooth; thalline margins absent; ascospores 12–15 μm long Thallus tuberculate; thalline margins conspicuous; ascospores 10–12 μm	long
10a. 10b.	Ascospores 4 -locular	
11a. 11b.	Norstictic acid present	
12a. 12b.	Ascospores 15–15 μm long	
13a. 13b.	Carbonised exciple present;	
14a. 14b.	Proper exciple completely carbonised; ascospores 15–22 µm long	
15a. 15b.	Proper exciple laterally carbonised; ascospores 14–24 µm long	
16a. 16b.	Ascospores 4–6 -locular	
17a. 17b.	Norstictic acid present; ascospores 16–20 µm long	
18a. 18b.	Lichen compounds absent; ascospores 16–22 μm long	
19a. 19b.	Norstictic acid present	

20a.	Lichen compounds absent; lirellae apically carbonised; ascospores 27–47 µm long, 8–10 -locular	
20b.	Stictic acid present; thin carbonised exciple present; ascospores 20–37 µm long, 6–8 -locular	
21a. 21b.	Lirellae carbonised; ascospores 30–55 µm long, 7–11 -locular	
22a. 22b.	Ascospores 23–36 µm long,	
	Platygramme	
1a. 1b.	Ascospores 8 per ascus2 Ascospores 1 per ascus	
2a.	Carbonised exciple visible; ascospores 20–40 µm long, 4–6 x 2–3 -locular	
2b.	Carbonised exciple concealed; ascospores 13–18 µm long, 4 x 2 -locular	
3a. 3b.	Carbonised exciple visible; lichen compounds absent	
4a. 4b.	Lirellae conspicuously open; ascospores	
5a. 5b.	Ascospores 145–180 µm long	
	Sarcographa	
1a. 1b.	Lichen compounds absent; ascospores 14–18 \times 5–6 μ m, 4-locular S. subtricosa Stictic acid present	
2a. 2b.	Ascospores 7–10 -locular, 25–37 μ m long S. oculata Ascospores \leq 6 -locular 3	
3a. 3b.	Ascospores 17–22 µm long, 4 -locular	
Thecaria		
1a.	Disc red; hymenium with red pigment [isohypocrellin]; ascospores 125–175 μm long,	
1b.	Disc white pruinose; hymenium lacking red pigment; ascospores 75–100 µm long	
	T. quassiicola	

List of species in Australia

Acanthothecis Clem.

1. Acanthothecis gyridia (Stirt.) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphis gyridia Stirt., Trans. Proc. R. Soc. Vic. 17: 77 (1881)

Graphina gyridia (Stirt.) Zahlbr., Cat. Lich. Univ. 2: 412 (1923)

2. Acanthothecis cf. silicicola (Redinger) Staiger & Kalb, Mycotaxon 73: 112 (1999)

Graphis cf. silicicola Redinger, Ark. Bot. 27A (3): 56 (1935)

3. Acanthothecis subaggregans (Müll. Arg.) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina subaggregans Müll. Arg. Bull. Herb. Boissier 1: 58 (1893)

Acanthothecis gracilis Staiger & Kalb, Mycotaxon 73: 99 (1999), syn. nov.

Carbacanthographis Staiger & Kalb

1. Carhacanthographis marcescens (Feé) Staiger & Kalb, Biblioth. Lichenol. 85: 109 (2002)

Graphis marcescens Feé, Essai Crypt.: 38 (1825)

2. Cabacanthographis salazinica (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina salazinica A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 176 (2001)

Diorygma Eschw.

1. Diorygma circumfusum (Stirt) Kalb, Staiger & Elix, Symb. Bot. Ups. 34(1): 145 (2004)

Graphis circumfusa Stirt., Trans. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria 17: 73 (1881)

2. *Diorygma erythrellum* (Mont. & Bosch) Kalb, Staiger & Elix, *Symb. Bot. Ups.* 34(1): 150 (2004)

Ustalia erythrella Mont. & Bosch, Plant. junghuhn., Fasc. IV: 478 (1855)

Graphina erythrella (Mont. & Bosch) Zahlbr., Cat. Lich. Univ. 2: 405 (1923)

Graphina incisa A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 169 (2001)

Graphina atramontana A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 161 (2001), syn. nov.

3. *Diorygma jnnghuhnii* (Mont. & Bosch) Kalb, Staiger & Elix, *Symb. Bot. Ups.* 34(1): 157 (2004)

Ustalia junghuhnii Mont. & Bosch, Plant. junghuhn., Fasc. IV: 477 (1855)

Graphis mendax Nyl., Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. ser. 4, 11: 244 (1859)

4. Diorygma hieroglyphicum (Pers.) Staiger & Kalb, Symb. Bot. Ups. 34(1): 151 (2004)

Opegrapha hieroglyphica Pers., Ann. Wetterauischen Ges. Gesammthe Naturk. 2:16 (1811)

Graphis pallido-ochracea Kremp., Nuovo. Giorn. Bot. Ital. 7: 32 (1875)

5. *Diorygma nothofagi* (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, *Australasian Lichenology* 56: 10(2005)

Graphina nothofagi A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77:172 (2001)

6. Diorygma pruinosum (Eschw.) Kalb, Staiger & Elix, Symb. Bot. Ups. 34(1): 166 (2004)

Leiogramma prninosum Eschw., in Martius, Icon. select. cryptogam. Fasc. I: 12 (1828)

Graphis platyleuca Nyl., Syn. Lich. Nov. Cal.: 75 (1868)

7. Diorygina rufoprninosum (A.W. Archer) Kalb, Staiger & Elix, Symb. Bot. Ups. 34(1): 169 (2004)

Graphina rufopruinosa A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 175 (2001)

Graphina boweniana A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 164 (2001)

8. Diorygma wilsoniana (Müll. Arg.) A.W. Archer, Australasian Lichenology 56: 10 (2005)

Graphis wilsoniana Müll. Arg., Bull. Herb. Boissier 1: 57 (1893)

Dyplolabia A. Massal.

1. Dyplolabia afzelii (Ach.) A. Massal. Neagenea lichennm: 6 (1854)

Graphis afzelii Ach., Syn. Lich.: 85 (1814)

Fissurina Fée

1. Fissurina abdita (A.W.Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina abdita A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 160 (2001)

2. Fissurina alboniteus (Müll. Arg.) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphis albonitens Müll. Arg., Hedwigia 30: 53 (1891)

3. Fissurina dumastii Fée, Essai Crypt.:1–59 (1825)

Fissurina glanca (Müll. Arg.) Staiger, Biblioth. Lichenol. 85: 159 (2002)

Graphis glauca Müll. Arg., Bull. Herb. Boissier 1:58 (1893)

4. Fissurina elaiocarpa (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina elaiocarpa A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 167 (2001)

Fissurina marginata Staiger, Biblioth. Lichenol. 85: 144 (2002), syn. nov.

5. Fissurina elixii (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphis elixii A.W. Archer, Anstralasian Lichenology 43: 16 (1998)

6. Fissurina globulifica (Nyl.) Staiger, Biblioth. Lichenol 85: 137 (2002)

Graphis globulifica Nyl., Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, sér. 2, 2: 117 (1868)

7. Fissurina howeana (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphis lioweana A.W. Archer, Aus. Syst. Bot. 14: 259 (2001)

8. Fissurina insidiosa C. Knight & Mitt., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 23: 102 (1860)

Graphis insidiosa (C.Knight & Mitt.) J.D.Hooker, Haudbook NZ Flora: 586 (1867)

Fissurina subcontexta (Nyl.) Nyl., Lich. Nov. Zel.: 125 (1888)

Graphis subcontexta Nyl., Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, sér. 2, 2: 118 (1868)

Graphis robustior Müll. Arg., Nuovo Giorn Bot. Ital. 23: 398 (1891)

9. Fissurina nigririmis var. deficiens (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

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Graphis paradoxica A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 80: 367 (2001)

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Graphina psoronica A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 173 (2001)

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- 2. Glyphis montoeusis (A.W. Archer) Staiger, Biblioth. Lichenol. 85: 173 (2002)

Graphina montoensis A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 172 (2001)

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- 2. Graphis aufractuosa (Eschw.) Eschw., in C.F.P. von Martius, Fl. Bras. enum. pl. 1: 86 (1833)

Scaphis anfractuosa Eschw., Syst. Lich.: 25 (1824)

- 3. Graphis apertella A.W. Archer, Aus. Syst. Bot. 14: 258 (2001)
- 4. Graphis aquilonia (A.W. Archer) Staiger, Biblioth. Lichenol. 85: 209 (2002)

Graphina aquilonia A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 160 (2001)

5. Graphis atrocelata (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina atrocelata A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 163 (2001)

6. Graphis borealis (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina borealis A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 164 (2001)

- 7. Graphis catherinae A.W. Archer, Aus. Syst. Bot. 14: 259 (2001)
- 8. Graphis celata (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina celata A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 166 (2001)

- 9. Graphis crassilabra Müll. Arg., Flora 65: 502 (1882)
- 10. Graphis daintriensis (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina daintriensis A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 166 (2001)

- 11. Graphis dimidata Vain., Acta Soc. Fanna Flora Fenn. 7(2): 108 (1890)
- 12. Graphis descissa Müll. Arg., Bull. Herb. Boissier 3: 318 (1895)
- 13. *Graphis desquamesceus* (Fée) Zahlbr., *Deukschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien math.-naturwiss. Kl.* 83: 108 (1909)

Opegrapha desquamescens Fée, Bull. Soc. Bot. France 21: 24 (1874)

14. Graphis elegans (Smith) Ach., Syn. Lich: 85 (1814)

Opegrapha elegans Smith, in J.E. Smith & J. Sowerby English Botany: 16 (1807)

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[The name Graphis elixii already exists; see Fissurina elixii]

Phaeographina elixii A.W. Archer, Biblioth. Lichenol. 78: 13-16 (2001)

- 16. Graphis emersa Müll. Arg., Hedwigia 32: 132 (1893)
- 17. Graphis endoxantha Nyl., Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, ser. 2, 2: 110 (1868)
- 18. Graphis epimelaena Müll. Arg., Bull. Herb. Boissier 3: 319 (1895)
- 19. Graphis gracilescens Vain., Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. ser. A, 15, 6: 203 (1920)
- 20. Graphis hiascens (Fée) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Opegrapha hiascens Fée, Suppl. Ess. Crypt. Ecorc.: 25 (1837)

- 21. Graphis immersella Müll. Arg., Bull. Herb. Boissier 3: 319 (1895)
- 22. Graphis immersicans A.W.Archer, Aust. Syst. Bot. 14: 262 (2001)
- 23. Graphis inamoena Zahlbr., Ann. Crypt. Exot. 1: 126 (1928)
- 24. Graphis intricata Fée, Essai Crypt., 42 (1825)

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- 26. Graphis leptocarpa Fée, Essai Crypt.: 36 (1824)
- 27. Graphis leptoclada Müll.Arg., Flora 65: 335 (1882)
- 28. Graphis leucoparypha Kremp., Nnovo Giorn. bot. ital. 7: 35 (1875)

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- 29. Graphis librata C. Knight, Trans. N.Z. Instit.16: 404 (1884)
- 30. *Graphis longula* Kremp., *Flora* 59: 414 (1876)
- 31. Graphis humbschii (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

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Enterographa pertricosa Kremp., Nuovo. Giorn. Bot. Ital. 7: 39 (1875)

- 33. Graphis polyclades Kremp., Verh. K.K. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien 30: 341 (1880)
- 34. Graphis propinqua Müll. Arg., Flora 65: 502 (1882)
- 35. Graphis rimulosa (Mont.) Trevis., Spighe e Paglie: 11 (1853)

Opegrapha rimulosa Mont., Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot., ser.2, 18: 271 (1842)

36. Graphis rustica Kremp., Nuovo Giorn. bot. ital. 7: 61 (1875)

Graphis turgidula Müll. Arg., J. Lim. Soc. Bot. London 30: 457(1895)

37. Graphis saxicola (Müll. Arg.) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina saxicola Müll. Arg., Flora 70: 401 (1887)

- 38. Graphis sayeri Müll. Arg., Flora 70: 401 (1887)
- 39. Graphis semiaperta Müll. Arg., Nuovo Giorn. bot. ital. 23: 397 (1891)
- 40. Graphis stenospora Müll. Arg. var. deficiens A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 80: 370 (2001)
- 41. Graphis stenotera Vain., Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. ser. A, 15: 209 (1920)
- 42. Graphis stipitata A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 80: 368 (2001)
- 43. Graphis streblocarpa (Bél.) Nyl., Flora 49: 133 (1866)

Opegrapha streblocarpa Bél., Voy. Indies. Or., Botanique II, Cryptogamie: 134 (1834)

Graphis fissofurcata Leight., Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 27: 177 (1869)

Graphina streblocarpa (Bél.) Müll. Arg., Flora 65: 502 (1882)

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- 45. Graphis subregularis A.W. Archer, Aus. Syst. Bot. 14: 266 (2001)
- 46. Graphis subserpentina Nyl., Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 7: 465 (1863)

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Graphina subserpentina (Nyl.) Müll. Arg., Bull. Bot. Soc. Belgique 32: 152 (1893)

- 47. Graphis subtenella Müll. Arg., Flora 70: 400 (1887)
- 48. Graphis subvelata Stirt., Queensland Agric. J. 5: 488 (1899)

Graphina subvelata (Stirt.) Zahlbr., Cat. Lich. Univ. 2: 428 (1923)

- 49. Graphis supracola A.W. Archer, Aus. Syst. Bot. 14: 267 (2001)
- 50. Graphis tenella auct, non Ach., Syn. Lich.: 81 (1814)
- 51. Graphis tenuirima (Shirley) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina tenuirima Shirley, Bot. Bull. Dept. Agric. Qld., Bot. Bull. V:34 (1892)

- 52. Graphis treubii Zahlbr., Ann. Cryptog exot. 1: 129 (1928)
- 53. Graphis vestitoides (Fink) Staiger, Biblioth. Lichenol. 85: 263 (2002)

Graphina vestitoides Fink, Mycologia 19: 218 (1927)

Graphina acharii auct.

- 54. Graphis vinosa Müll. Arg., Bull. Herb. Boissier 3: 318 (1895)
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Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo, Ser. B, 29(2): 88 (2003)

Graphis aphanes Mont. & Bosch, Plant. Junghuhn. 4, 474 (1855)

Graphis vermifera Müll. Arg., Flora 70, 401 (1887)

2. Hemithecium argopholis (C.Knight in Müll. Arg) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphis argopholis C.Knight in Müll. Arg., Flora 70: 401 (1887)

3. *Hemithecium chlorocarpoides* (Nyl.) Staiger, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 85: 283 (2002) *Graphis chlorocarpoides* Nyl. *Flora* 49: 133 (1866)

Graphina repleta var. macrospora A.W. Archer, Telopea 8: 291 (1999), syn. nov.

4. Hemithecium chrysenteron (Mont.) Trevis, Spighe e Paglie 1: 13 (1853)

Phaeographina chrysenteron (Mont.) Müll. Arg., Hedwigea 30: 52 (1891)

Graphis chrysenteron Mont., Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot. 18(2): 268 (1842)

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5. Hemithecinm contorta (Müll. Arg.) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina contorta Müll. Arg., Rev. Mycol. 9: 81 (1887)

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Phaeographina hadrospora A.W. Archer, Telopea 9: 337 (2001)

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Graphina incerta Redinger, Ark. Bot. 26A(1): 59 (1933)

8. Hemithecinm radicicola (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Graphina radicicola A.W. Archer, Mycotaxon 77: 175 (2001)

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1. Leiorrenma exaltatum (Mont. & Bosch) Staiger, Biblioth. Lichenol. 85: 298 (2002)

Phaeographis exaltata (Mont. & Bosch) Müll. Arg., Flora 65: 381 (1882)

Lecanactis exaltata Mont. & Bosch, in Junghuhn, Plant. junghuhn., Fasc. IV: 475 (1855)

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Paheographis hypomelaena Müll. Arg., Flora 69: 313 (1886)

Phaeographis necopinata A.W. Archer & Elix, Mycotaxon 72: 92 (1999), syn. nov.

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Phaeographis melanostalazans (Leight.) Müll. Arg., Flora 65: 336 (1882)

Platygrapha melanostalazans Leight., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 27: 180 (1869)

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Phaeographis nornotatica A.W. Archer & Elix, Mycotaxon 72: 93 (1999)

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Phaeographina atromaculata A.W. Archer, Telopea 9: 331 (2001)

- 2. *Phaeographis brasiliensis* (A. Massal.) Kalb & Matthes-Leicht, *Biblioth. Lichenol.* 78: 148 (2001)
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Platygrapha dendroides Leight., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 27: 179 (1869)

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- 7. Phaeographis eludens (Stirt.) Shirley, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland 6: 197 (1889)

Graphis eludens Stirt., Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria 17: 72 (1881)

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Phaeographina exilior (Vain.) Zahlbr., Cat. Lich. Univ. 2: 438 (1923)

Graphis exilior Vain., Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn., ser.A, 15, 6: 200 (1920)

- 9. *Phaeographis hypoglaucoides*, K.P. Singh & Awasthi, *Bull. Bot. Survey India* 21: 109 (1979)
- 10. Phaeographis intricans (Nyl.) Staiger, Biblioth. Lichenol. 85: 329 (2002)

Sarcographa intricans (Nyl.) Müll. Arg., Flora 70: 77 (1887)

Graphis intricans Nyl., Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 7: 473 (1863)

11. Phaeographis liudigiana Müll. Arg., Flora 65: 383 (1882)

Phaeographis pseudomelana Müll. Arg. Bull. Herb. Boissier 3: 321 (1895), syn. nov.

12. Phaeographis litoralis (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Phaeographina litoralis A.W. Archer, Telopea 9: 339 (2001)

13. Pliaeographia lobata (Eschw.) Müll. Arg., Flora 65: 383 (1882)

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14. Phaeographis montiscalvi (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Phaeographina montiscalvi A.W. Archer, Telopea 9: 341 (2001)

15. Phaeographis mucronata (Stirt.) Zahlbr., Cat. Lich. Univ. 2:382 (1923)

Graphis mucronata Stirt., Trans. Glasgow Field Naturalists 4: 95 (1876)

- 16. Phaeographis nardiensis A.W. Archer, Telopea 9; 674 (2001)
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- 18. Phaeographis platycarpa Müll. Arg., Bot. Jahrh. Syst. 20: 284 (1894)
- 19. Phaeographis subdivideus (Leight.) Müll. Arg., Flora 65: 383 (1882)

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Graphis subintricata C. Knight, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot. 2: 40 (1882)

21. Phaeographis subtigrina (Vain.) Zahlbr., Cat. Lich. Univ. 2: 287 (1923)

Graphis subtigrina Vain., Hedwigia 46: 177 (1907)

- 22. Phaeographis tuberculifera A.W. Archer, Telopea 9: 675 (2001)
- 23. Phaeographis wilsonii (A.W. Archer) A.W. Archer, comb. nov.

Phaeographina wilsonii A.W. Archer, Telopea 9: 343 (2001)

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Phaeographina arechavaletae Müll. Arg., Rev. Mycol. 10: 5 (1888)

Phaeographina banksiae Müll. Arg., Bull. Herb. Boissier 1: 59 (1893)

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Phaeographina fuscescens A.W. Archer, Telopea 9: 337 (2001)

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Phaeographina impudica A.W. Archer, Telopea 9: 339 (2001) 5. Platygramme umelleri (A.W. Archer) Staiger, Biblioth. Lichenol. 85: 364 (2002)

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Phaeographina echinocarpica A.W. Archer & Elix, Mycotaxon 72: 91 (1999), syn. nov.

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Graphis pertenella Stirt., Trans. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria 17: 72 (1881)

Graphina brachyspora Müll. Arg., Flora 66: 79 (1883)

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- 2. Sarcographa oculata Müll. Arg., Bull. Herb. Boissier 3:323 (1895)
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